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General Haig can write as well as fight.

The Russians are again on the scent of Lemberg.

The Mexicans won't vote for Hughes—that's certain.

Carranza's running-mate in Mexico will have to go some.

There is no denying that Hughes is for America first, last and all the time.

It is almost a marvel that Vermont has escaped infantile paralysis thus far in 1916.

If Italy should declare war on Germany now it would be a mere afterthought.

The port of entry for that new German trans-Atlantic airship probably will be Milwaukee.

The esteemed Rutland News is six miles wrong in accrediting John W. Gordon to Montpelier.

We suspect that Woodrow Wilson, too, knows he was nominated though he hasn't been told right out in meeting.

To let Emperor William tell it, his enemies are not playing fair when they won't stop fighting when he wants them to.

The perfection of the British anti-aircraft gunnery has forced the German Zeppelins to remain high in the air when they make their raids on England; and hence the efficiency of the German marksmanship in dropping bombs is decreased in like proportion. In Tuesday's raid not a single baby was killed.

One of the most hopeful signs on the Mexican border for many a month was the action of Carranza troops in co-operating with an American soldier detail in running down a small party of Mexican bandits who had endeavored to loot property on the American side of the Rio Grande river. It was one of the few occasions when Carranza's men have shown a real disposition to end the bad feeling that so nearly resulted in the declaration of war.

We read that a Rutland motorist drove his car from Rutland to Boston and return, taking on and depositing passengers, and presumably their luggage, and "the gear shift was not touched during the entire trip." Presumably, then, the four men who made the Boston trip and the two women and one man who made the return trip were all acrobats of the highest degree of agility who could leave or enter the automobile while it was still in high gear, to say nothing of removing and putting on luggage during the operation. It was indeed a remarkable performance, more remarkable on the part of the passengers than on the part of the driver and his car, although the vehicle is said to have made the 182-mile trip from Rutland to Boston in just five and one-half hours.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S ATTEMPT.

Looked at as purely a sporting proposition, the feat of the German submarine Deutschland commands respect and admiration. The commerce ship braved the cordon of allies' ships on the European side of the Atlantic ocean, took her chances with the sea itself, steamed into an American port with all due jauntiness and has now steamed out again although her commander and his men knew that a cordon of British and French warships was waiting just outside the three-mile limit ready to destroy or capture their ship if such a thing be possible. At least eight warships of hostile nations were waiting just off the coast. Knowing that fact and knowing also that the entire trip eastward across the Atlantic would be fraught with greatly increased dangers over the maiden trip westward because of the mobilization of warships and their constant search for the fugitive, Captain Koenig and his men excite the admiration of all persons with sporting blood in their veins by setting forth. One does not need to be a German or pro-German in his sentiments to appreciate a brave attempt in the face of great odds. One could almost hope that the Deutschland might get through. But, then, sentiments lying deeper than a mere sporting instinct gain the ascendancy and—well, we wait for the result.

HUGHES' ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

Aside from the fact that it was very direct and forceful, the speech of Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for president of the United States, was well calculated to serve its purpose in putting Woodrow Wilson on the defensive throughout. Some complaint against the speech by his opponents is to the effect that Hughes did not tell what he would have done under similar conditions to those in which he claims that Wilson failed. For his purposes in the speech accepting the presidential nomination it would have been a tactical blunder to lay himself open to attack at the very outset of the campaign by attempting



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to solve problems before those problems came to him. So it was the height of strategy for him to seize upon the occasion to put Wilson on the defensive while he (Hughes) was keeping himself immune from criticism along the same line. Eventually Hughes may find it necessary to define his own views more at length than he did in his speech in Carnegie hall, New York, on Monday night, July 31—views on situations like those which Wilson has faced during the past four years.

Following along the lines mapped out, the speech was well framed. It was the very essence of vigor; and at the same time it did not deviate from the dignified form. It struck out in no timorous fashion, and in that respect it must have pleased the gentleman who sat in one of the boxes and clapped his hands at intervals—no other than Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the apostle of boldness. The author picked out the most salient points of the period and went at them strongly and fearlessly. To all present and to those who have read the published speech, it becomes evident that there is to be a vigorous campaign for the resumption of power by the Republican party, with a man at the head who possesses real virility of mind.

JINGLES AND JESTS

Tommy (to Jock, on leave)—What about the lingo? Suppose you want to say egg over there, what do you say? Jock—Ye just say, "Oof!" Tommy—But suppose you want two? Jock—Ye say, "Two oofs," and the silly old wife gies ye three, and ye just gie her back one. Man, it's an awful easy language.—Glasgow Herald.

"You must admit that the appropriation in question is much needed."
"Yes," replied Mr. Grabwell, "and my particular community is the one that needs it. I may add that, such being the case, unless the appropriation is spent among us deservin' people, maybe there ain't goin' to be any appropriation."—Washington Star.

No Sex Antipathy.

She—Do you believe in remarriage after divorce?
He—Well, the least one can do is to show he has nothing against women as an institution.—Judge.

Innocent, But—

"What did the jury do to Si Hawkins for stealin' Bill Bailey's sheep?"
"Found him not guilty, but said that if it was him they'd take the sheep back."—Birmingham Magazine.

Just Like the Others.

"I caught the street car conductor who owes me money on the car platform last night."
"Did you get your money?"
"No, he did the same thing my other creditors do."
"What's that?"
"Put me off."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Don't Have to Explain It.

"There's one good thing about golf."
"What is it?"
"It's seldom that your wife insists on your taking her to see it played."—Judge.

CURRENT COMMENT

John W. Gordon.
There is a rumor that Hon. John W. Gordon of Montpelier is to be a candidate for Congress in the Second district. If so, he ought to give Hon. Porter H. Dale of Island Pond, the present incumbent, a good race. It would seem as if the Second district were rightfully entitled to stronger representation in Congress than it has had in recent years. Not since the late General William W. Grout has the district had a representative with the influence in national legislation and with the acquaintance which it deserved. With the large number of talented men on the east side of the state, the district is under no necessity of electing any man short of the very best obtainable.—Rutland News.

Advice to Candidates.

Some observant person noticed that Senator Page's fan moved slightly faster than usual when the applause given Gov. Gates at the Greater Vermont association meeting seemed particularly generous. The incident looked some tongues, and there was more wagging—not of fans but of tongues—and the story was spread hither and yon. The fan wagging by a politician and officeholder must be so much out of the ordinary to create such interest, that The Gazette warns present and future politicians to leave their fans at home on occasions of the kind. Develop a fixed position of the ear, the fingers and toes, and a plaster cast expression of features.—Hardwick Gazette.

Encourage Home Talent.

A good article of baseball is being played in Montpelier, Barre, Burlington and Rutland, according to all accounts since the four-cornered state league was formed. These are notably good ball towns and financial success is sure if the inclination of local managers under the pressure of over-enthusiased fans can be confined to a safe and sane salary list. Just so soon as local feeling begins to run high, with a demand to "beat the other town," no matter what the cost, that is the beginning of a speedy ending of the country league business. It has been often tried and found true. In commenting on the "top-notch" baseball now being played in the towns mentioned, the editor of the Randolph Herald well says, "The best thing about it, next to the manifest interest in the game, is that most of the players are home talent."—St. Albans Messenger.

Motorists and Vermont Roads.

Motorists from all sections of the country who are coming to Vermont are speaking in complimentary terms of the general average of the roads in this state. Most of the criticism of Vermont highways comes from Vermonters themselves. It may be remarked that there are always and everywhere those to whom the pastures over the fence are the greener. There are those to whom the laws and conditions generally in every other state are superior to those found at home. This is probably the class of people who are complaining the loudest of Vermont highways. People cannot reasonably expect roads in a state of the topography of Vermont to be as smooth and level as a race track. The desideratum in road building is to have highways over which large loads of produce may be hauled and over which motor cars can make reasonable speed in comfort. Vermont is approximating more closely each year this desideratum. Vermont highways do not appeal to the speed mania, nor do we want them to. We want them continually improved, using all of the money available to the best possible advantage for the benefit primarily of the people at home rather than those from outside who wish to get across the state as rapidly as they can.—Rutland News.

A Striking Possibility.

Six hundred members of the Massachusetts militia who refused to take the federal oath are said to be in danger of arrest by the national authorities. The copy of the war department's ruling provides that "no officer or man who was in the organized militia of Massachusetts on June 18, 1916, can be legally discharged therefrom by the state authorities. All discharges since June 18 have been illegal. Therefore, all men of the organized militia of Massachusetts who did not take the federal oath as national guardsmen are ordered back to Framingham by the war department to take oath and be mustered into service of the United States as organized militia of Massachusetts for balance of terms of militia enlistment contract. That seems to precipitate a striking situation. The judge advocate-general of the United States army as quoted in our columns yesterday has decided that under the act of federalization the National Guard is no longer under the control of the governors of the respective states. It will soon be in order to determine whether the militiamen who have not taken the federal oath are state or national; whether a state can have a militia that is not federal in accordance with its own constitution, and whether the militia as a whole is coming or going.—Burlington Free Press.

After the Motorists.

Jail sentence after August 1 is what awaits violators of the motor vehicle law in New York. The overbearing spirit of many drivers and lack of results from fining have compelled Police Commissioner Woods to resort to this drastic measure. It was a Detroit judge that introduced this method last week. Thinking it over in a cold, cold cell, or a period of hard labor in a penitentiary is an altogether different proposition from tossing a "ten" on the desk and going right out to the car and doing the same bit of joyful lawbreaking over again.

A little flurry was occasioned among motorists at Montpelier the other day when an officer held up all drivers with the demand that they show their license to run a car. Recently Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey sent a Burlington officer to Vergennes to see how automobile traffic regulations are being observed in Vermont's oldest city. The officer is said to have found lack of licenses, an absence of front plate numbers, or no lights, contrary to law, in half of a certain number of cars he stopped in one hour. It may be that the secretary of state is just starting out on a state-wide hunt for offenders of automobile regulations and there is no knowing what place will be visited next by the "gentlemanly" officer who does his work "unobtrusively." So it would be wise to pocket the license, hang the number plate properly, and light up after dark.—St. Albans Messenger.

FOURTH-CITY MOTOR HALTED

(Continued from first page.)
build a piazza on Washington street; Mrs. Rosa Brusa, to remodel house; Gerard-Barclay company to build motor room annex, Paul S. Simonetti, to repair a house on Blackwell street. Mr. Vile's request for permission to move a barn on Granite street and to remodel the structure was referred to the fire committee.
Warrants were approved for payment in the following order: New York Dramatic Mirror, \$2, advertisement; street department payroll, \$333.95, street sprinkling, resurfacing, health accounts; water department payroll, \$68.75; fire department payroll, \$92.50; police department payroll, \$97.89; G. A. Bemis, \$14, services as janitor; city treasurer, \$79.95, cash paid out on street superintendent's orders.

Will the Truth Prevail?

Having been formally notified of his nomination, Charles E. Hughes told the truth and nothing but the truth concerning the Wilson administration. Nothing of what he charged against it can be denied; not one of the principles for which he himself stands as a candidate for president can be fairly criticized. So much, in brief, concerning the facts of the case. It still remains that there are, in this country, thousands of citizens who believe in peace, or what passes for peace, at almost any price, if not at any price. They do not forget that thus far Wilson has kept the country out of serious war, and many of them are inclined to applaud him for doing it, regardless of his method of reaching the desired end.

He has been inconsistent, he has turned and doubled on his own policies, but he has preserved the peace, except for those distressing experiences in Mexico, where the lack of a logical and reasonable policy brought us into the actual content of an vile a set of bandits as ever established intimate official relations with a civilized government.

"I stand for the undimmed maintenance of all American rights on land and sea."
Thus speaks Candidate Hughes. Mr. Wilson does not stand for such maintenance. He talks for such maintenance, but he does not stand. It is impossible, indeed, for him to remain long in any fixed position on any of the dominant national issues.

And yet it must be conceded that Mr. Wilson's unique ability of mind has endeared him to thousands who, nominally, would vote the Republican ticket, but who are thankful that, even at the price which Mr. Wilson is willing to pay for peace, he has made it possible for this country to reap in peaceful ways huge profits from the most tremendous war in history. As a nation we have become soft, self-satisfied and committed to our bank accounts. That fact must be taken into consideration when measuring the probabilities of the national election.

The impulse to elect Hughes, if Hughes is to be elected, must come from the West, rather than from the East.—Boston Traveler.

Liquor Control in Scotland.

It is probable that one of the great surprises which the end of the war will afford will be the great progress it will reveal as having been made toward the solution of many important problems. Much of the temporary legislation of the past two years is achieving great and permanent reforms. Positions are being rapidly outgrown, and any return to where is clearly out of the question. Nothing is more noticeable than in regard to the great liquor question. Russia, France and the United Kingdom have all adopted emergency legislation on the subject, and in all three countries there is a strong and growing movement to secure that these temporary measures shall be rendered permanent, and that the bulwark against intemperance shall be still further strengthened.

In the United Kingdom the most noteworthy experiments are being carried out in connection with the matter. Theories are being steadily put into practice and given a fair trial. Results are being noted, and data carefully compared, and the whole movement is attracting less attention than the passage of a railway bill in time of peace. At Annan, in Scotland, for instance, consequent on the presence in the district of great numbers of munition workers, an experiment in state purchase and control is being tried. About three months ago, the hotels, public houses and other licensed premises in the district, extending as far south as the border, were taken over by the central control board, and one by one the terms of purchase are being settled. The complete scheme of the board, it appears, includes the provision of a great social center for the workmen in a field in the center of the town of Annan at the cost of £4,000. A large canteen, a reading room, a picture theatre and a bowling green are also to be provided.

The experiment is an interesting and important one, but there are not a few earnest advocates of temperance who criticize it adversely. It means, of course, that the state is engaged in the purveying of liquor, reaping a considerable revenue therefrom, and having access to unlimited capital, is establishing the system on a generous scale. State control, with the idea behind it of ultimate and speedy abolition, may have much to be said for it, but state control for any other purpose actually stands condemned. The experience of Russia in regard to the matter would seem to afford conclusive evidence to this effect. The government scheme at Annan, however, is only in its initial stages, and it is a welcome fact in regard to it that the ordering of non-alcoholic drinks is encouraged. Already, there is a growing feeling in the district that the sale of all spirits should be prohibited. It is impossible, therefore, to say how the scheme will ultimately develop. In any event the experience gathered will be invaluable.—Christian Science Monitor.

Real Novelty.

Visitor—So there was a big crowd out to see the circus parade?
Uncle Eben—Yes, it was quite a novelty. Most every other parade you see nowadays is in the nature of a protest again something.—Puck.

Victoria City, a new town in southwestern Kansas, is unique in that it was formed by the Kansas Queen Victoria club and is supposed to be the headquarters of Kansas spinners, bachelor maids, or by whatever designation you name them. The club has a membership of 700 unmarried women and has taken over about 20,000 acres of land. The city has its mayor, council and other officers, all women.

FREDERICK WARDE IS COMING FOR CHAUTAUQUA LECTURE ENGAGEMENT

Management Feels Special Pride In Announcing Him For Shakespearean Tercentenary Year.

WILL BE HERE ON THIRD DAY.

Was Long a Member of Edwin Booth's Company, Playing Laertes to Booth's Hamlet—Left Stage For Platform.

The Chautauqua management feels a special pride in the coming of Frederick Warde to this city as one of the Chautauqua attractions in this Shakespearean tercentenary year. Mr. Warde, as is well known, has done perhaps more to popularize the plays of Shakespeare than any other living man.

The purpose of his work has always been to encourage the study of Shakespeare and to remove the mistaken impression of profundity and obscurity and illustrate the beauty of his poetry, the depth of his philosophy, the universality of his knowledge and his all pervading Christianity.



Frederick Warde.

long time a member of Edwin Booth's company, playing Laertes to Booth's Hamlet. He is the foremost actor of Shakespearean tragedy and is the first great actor to have left the stage at the height of his career to devote his talents exclusively to the platform. He has made scores of Chautauqua appearances, appearing only on the larger and stronger Chautauqua programs. His popularity is due, of course, to his great mastery of his work and to his love of the people. He has thousands of admirers throughout the country, and it is impossible for him to appear anywhere in public without being met with hearty handshakes and cordial greetings.

He is scheduled to appear here on the third day of the Chautauqua, and his subject as announced is "Shakespeare and His Plays."

CARTOONIST WILL DRAW THIS PICTURE BEFORE CHAUTAUQUA AUDIENCE

This and many other cartoons will be drawn by Clayton Conrad, cartoonist in his program here on the opening day



of the Chautauqua. Mr. Conrad is a newspaper and platform cartoonist who has succeeded in making his work a distinct feature of the programs of the American Quartet, the opening musical number of the five days' Chautauqua. He uses two easels.

To the Young Orator.

Mr. Frederick Warde, who is coming to this city this summer for a lecture recital at the Chautauqua on "Shakespeare and His Plays" and who is one of the foremost actors of Shakespearean tragedy, gives this advice to young orators: "Speak every word clearly and distinctly. Do not use emphasis unless you have something to emphasize. Do not saw the air with your hands. Never make a movement unless you have a reason for it."

Says "Educate For Self Mastery"



DR. EUCLID B. ROGERS.

TWO DISTINGUISHED ENTERTAINERS IN A JOINT CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM

Two of the delightful entertainers the Chautauqua is bringing are Wing Tabor Wetmore, impersonator, and Geoffrey O'Hara, Irish tenor and song writer, who will appear in a joint program on the second day. Mr. Wetmore says he began his career as a boy singer in a church choir in New York city. He was then only seven years old. He has since done much to distinguish himself. He has appeared with great success in musical comedy, grand opera and comic opera and created the leading tenor role in "The Daughters of America." His program consists of literary masterpieces, humorous New England legends and gems of English and American literature.

Mr. O'Hara is the writer of the song "Tennessee, I Hear You Calling Me." A few years ago he scored an ovation as soloist with the Ottawa Symphony Orchestra at the concert before the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. "Your Eyes Have Told Me" is another of his song hits. It was selected by Caruso as his fourth contribution in English to his phonograph records.

WILL SING OLD TIME DARKY MELODIES AT THE CHAUTAUQUA

Dunbar Southern Singers in Songs of the Southland Third Day Feature.

Some of the old favorite songs of the sixties are to be sung by the Dunbar Southern Singers in their programs here on the third day of the Chautauqua. These will include "Get on Board the Gospel Train," "My Old Kentucky Home" and many old plantation melodies. These will be sung by a quartet of four young women, with banjo accompaniment. The company is one of the best appearing among the Chautauqua this season. Charles Frink, banjoist, will give a clever impersonation of an old darky singing and playing the banjo, and there will be many other amusing and entertaining features.

Patent.
Her Father—The fact is, I cannot give my daughter a dowry just at present. Sutor—That's all right, sir. I can love her for herself alone in the meantime.—Boston Transcript.

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